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FRONT COVER: Flag of the DPRK, banner of victory and glory, is being hoisted

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

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Grand Celebrations of the Day of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visiting the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery to pay homage to the fallen soldiers of the KPA to mark the 65th anniversary of the victory in the war [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chairman of the DPRK State Affairs Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, visited the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery to pay homage to the fallen soldiers of the KPA on July 26 to mark the 65th anniversary of the victory in the war.

He paid a silent tribute to the memory of fallen KPA soldiers who dedicated their precious lives to the sacred war for the Party, revolution, country and people.

Kim Jong Un met with the participants in the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans in front of the Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery.

He made a deep bow to all the war veterans as he said that thanks to the immortal exploits of the defenders of the country in the 1950s, who brought about the victory of July 27 by fighting bravely with fervent loyalty to the Party and country and passionate patriotism, the DPRK has been able to make a dynamic advance towards the high peak of a socialist power, demonstrating its might as a dignified country of the people.

He expressed his expectation that the war veterans, who defended the country at the cost of their blood, would be as spry as ever and add brilliance to every moment of their life as excellent teachers and edifiers who implant the spirit of defending the country and revolution which was kept by the heroic soldiers of the 1950s in the hearts of younger generations, before having a photo session with the participants in the conference.

Kim Jong Un visited the Chinese People's Volunteers Martyrs Cemetery in Hoechang County, South Phyongan Province, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War.

A wreath was laid at the monument depicting a Chinese People's Volunteers

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un meeting with the participants in the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un laying the wreath at the Chinese People's Volunteers Martyrs Cemetery on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the victory in the war [July Juche 107 (2018)]

martyr in the name of the Supreme Leader, which was followed by another wreath in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, WPK Central Military Commission and the DPRK SAC. The Supreme Leader observed a moment's silence in memory of the CPV martyrs.

Wreaths were also laid at the grave of Mao Anying in the name of the Supreme Leader and in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, WPK Central Military Commission and the DPRK SAC. The Supreme Leader observed a silent tribute to the memory of Mao.

Korean mountains and rivers are covered with the blood shed by the Chinese comrades and the souls of the Korean revolutionaries rest on the Chinese land, he said, adding that the DPRK-China relationship is developing into an unprecedentedly special and solid friendship as the two countries are not only geographically close but also bound together by such a militant fellowship and genuine trust forged by sharing blood and lives.

The Korean people, with great pride and dignity, significantly celebrated the V-Day.

Working people, youth and schoolchildren visited the statues of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang and other parts of the country to extend their highest respect and greatest glory to President Kim Il Sung.

The Fifth National Conference of War Veterans took place at the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang as the whole country brimmed with the delight of victors, who add brilliance to the history and tradition of war victory.

On the occasion of the V-Day wreaths were laid at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery in Sinmi-ri, Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery and martyrs' statues, cemeteries, memorial towers, graves and friendship tower across the country.

Marking the day a seminar of social scientists was held, working people's organizations gave artistic performances, and young people and students had dancing sessions in Pyongyang, provinces, cities and counties across the country.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho

Venue of the Fifth National Conference of War Veterans

Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** visiting the Junghung Farm in Samjiyon County [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader's Field Guidance to Several Units

The respected Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, who has unfolded a grand plan of building a powerful socialist country and is energetically leading the efforts to this end, gave field guidance at several units in the country.

Making a tour to Sindo County, regardless of stormy voyage and muddy road, the Supreme Leader looked round the reed fields. He said that in order to reenergize the production of chemical fibre from reed, it is needed to spruce up the county as befits a large reed production base, increase the per-hectare yield by putting reed cultivation on a scientific and modern basis, and supply enough raw materials for fibre to factories by solving the transportation problem. He specified tasks and ways to bring about a fresh turn in reed farming.

When he visited the Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory widely known for its *Pomhyanggi*-brand cosmetics, he looked round workshops for producing soaps, foundation and other cosmetics, sample show room, exhibition hall and other places. He highly appreciated the factory for having done a lot of good job unassumingly over the years as befits a unit that has a long history and is associated with the leadership exploits of the great leaders and that he has come to admire the assiduous working spirit and strenuous work styles displayed by the factory's officials and employees.

Expressing his expectation that they, fully aware of being servants of the people, would take the van in developing the cosmetics industry and proactively contribute to the improvement of people's living standards, he had a photo session with them.

He looked round Sinuiju Textile Mill and Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory to acquaint himself with their production and management conditions, and specified tasks and ways to reconstruct them on a modern basis.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un visited the Junghung Farm in Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province in the northern area, and looked round its potato plots. There he took measures to place the potato farming on a higher scientific footing and illuminated the orientation for building farm as a standard unit of rural development.

While giving field guidance to the construction sites in Samjiyon County to show detailed orientations and ways for the projects, he emphasized that a model city in the mountainous area epitomizing modern civilization should be created through the construction of Samjiyon County and its experience generalized to give a facelift to and spruce up all the mountainous counties of the country and that its course should serve as a leap forward, a revolution, in the local construction.

At the Samjiyon Potato Farina Factory the Supreme Leader looked round the production process of farina and set the task that the factory should be equipped with modern machines and facilities for producing delicious and nutritive processed potato products in large amounts.

Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** looking round the Sinuiju Cosmetics Factory [June Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** visiting the Atlantic Salmon Pedigree Farm [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** visiting the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader **Kim Jong Un** visiting the Songdowon General Foodstuff Factory [July Juche 107 (2018)]

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un provided field guidance in North Hamgyong Province, including the construction sites of the Orangchon Power Station and Yombunjin Hotel, Onpho Holiday Camp and Chongjin Bag Factory, and made a field survey of the site for a large-scale vegetable greenhouse farm in Jungphyong-ri of Kyongsong County.

He took revolutionary measures to complete the construction project of the Orangchon Power Station by October 10 next year by directing all-Party and nationwide efforts to it, and advanced tasks and ways facing several other units.

He gave field guidance at the Offshore Salmon Farm and the Atlantic Salmon Pedigree Farm and expounded all the problems arising in the development of salmon fish farming.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un continued his road of field guidance in a sultry midsummer weather. He visited the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery, Songdowon General Foodstuff Factory, and Wonsan Disabled Soldiers' Bag Factory, all telling of his devotion for the country's prosperity and people's well-being.

Looking round the Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery, the Supreme Leader was so happy about another large-scale base capable of producing at least 20 million saplings a year built in the province in a short period of time, and highly appreciated the solid material and technical foundation the province laid to ensure a smooth production of saplings by satisfactorily solving the problems arising in its management and operation.

He said that abundant forest resources are priceless assets for economic construction, and that the tree nursery, an arsenal in the reforestation campaign to turn all the mountains in the province into "gold mountains" and natural bases for raw materials, should be built to be impeccable even by the future standards and produce saplings on an extensive scale.

At the Songdowon General Foodstuff Factory he looked round several production lines to grasp the details of the mechanical equipment and production conditions. Then he instructed that the factory should push ahead with its modernization project of making all its production lines automatic, unmanned and sterile under the banner of self-reliance and by relying on our own technological personnel, materials and machines so as to develop it into a base based on domestic production of raw materials and put it on a Juche-oriented footing. To this end, he stressed, it would work out correct long-term objectives and make tenacious efforts for their implementation.

Field guidance of Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un to several units inspired all the service personnel and people of the country in their efforts to implement the decisions of the Third Plenary Meeting of the Seventh WPK Central Committee to concentrate all energies on socialist economic construction.

Article: Kang Su Jong

Glorious Seventy-year History of the DPRK

On September 9 seventy years ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded as the country of the people, socialist Korea, flying high the red and blue flag with a brilliant star.

Since the day etched as an epochal event in the 5 000-year history of Korea, the DPRK has recorded only victory and prosperity in its annals, holding high the banner of independence and advancing straight along the road of socialism.

Until the first half of the last century the Korean people, deprived of the national sovereignty by the foreign forces, had suffered the pains of colonial slavery. Only when the great leader President Kim Il Sung organized and led the anti-Japanese war to victory to accomplish the historic cause of Korea's liberation (August 15, 1945) and established the DPRK did they become an independent people with their genuine state and possess a powerful political weapon with which to dynamically promote the building of a thriving nation and the cause of socialism.

Kim Il Sung ensured that the masses of the people were armed with an independent spirit and thoroughly established the Juche orientation in building up the state and its activities. Thanks to his outstanding and seasoned leadership the DPRK successfully carried out the building of a new country, the Fatherland Liberation War, postwar rehabilitation, socialist revolution and gigantic socialist construction, thus liquidating centuries-old backwardness and poverty and creating a great history of building a powerful socialist country that is independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in national defence.

The great leader Chairman Kim Jong Il led the DPRK that had advanced victoriously guided by the Juche idea to realize the single-hearted unity of all the service personnel and people based on a single idea and faith and raise its national strength to the highest level, thus developing it into an invincible politico-ideological power and military giant.

Under the wise leadership of the respected Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un who holds higher the red flag of Juche and kindles the fierce flames of bringing about great leaps forward racing against the times, the DPRK has achieved numerous epochal events and raised its status to that of a strategic state now recognized by the world. It is now developing into a people-centred socialist state that provides its people with more affluent and cultured life.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has achieved the prosperity of the country by implementing the lines and policies as desired and demanded by its people and appropriate to its specific conditions and by the efforts of its people and demonstrated its national strength to the whole world, will achieve brilliant victory in the building of a powerful socialist country, enjoying the absolute support and trust of the people.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

Kim Il Sung, founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Kim Il Sung making public the political programme at the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK [September Juche 37 (1948)]

Birth of New Korea

Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event that brought about a radical turn in the shaping of the destiny of the Korean people honoured with a 5 000-year-long history and declared the birth of the state for the people, socialist Korea.

Kim Il Sung, who achieved the historic cause of Korea's liberation on August 15, 1945, wisely led the struggle to establish a unified, democratic, independent and sovereign state in reflection of the unanimous desire of the Korean people, based on the original line of building a people's government he advanced during the arduous anti-Japanese war and rich practical experience gained in its implementation.

Under his guidance the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution of the republic took place, which was participated in by the people with a high sense of being genuine masters of the new Korea and pride in framing the legislation of the country.

After Korea's liberation from Japanese military occupation such democratic reforms as the agrarian reform were carried out, making the working people masters of land and factories

The name of the country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, clearly reflected its independent, democratic and people-oriented character, and its flag and emblem incorporated in them the symbols of the republic being a dignified, independent and sovereign state. The national anthem was also created to vividly depict the pride and dignity of the nation blessed with a beautiful country and sage fighting traditions.

On August 25 Juche 37 (1948) the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was held successfully amid the high political enthusiasm of the people in the north and the south.

On the basis of the brilliant success in the north-south general election, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place in Pyongyang early in September Juche 37 (1948).

The session elected Kim Il Sung Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK in accordance with the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people.

On September 9 Kim Il Sung formed the government of the DPRK and announced its founding to the whole world. He published the political programme of the DPRK government to clarify its administrative policy for realizing the country's reunification and building a democratic, independent, sovereign and prosperous state.

The Korean people grandly celebrated the birth of the people's state, being proud of holding in high esteem Kim Il Sung as the head of the government and singing *Song of the Proclamation of the People's Republic*.

Since the founding of the DPRK the Korean people became the dignified people who, as the genuine masters of the state and society, shaped out their destiny independently, and Korea demonstrated its might as the country of Juche that exercised its sovereignty proudly in the international arena.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon

The DPRK's founding filled the people with great pride and delight in being masters of the government

Kim Il Sung ratifying the Korean Armistice Agreement [July Juche 42 (1953)]

Three-year War That Created a Miracle of Heroic Korea

The Korean people achieved great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against armed invasion of the imperialist forces by displaying mass heroism and the spirit of defending the country

Kim Il Sung talking with workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works [September Juche 48 (1959)]

Decades of Leaps Forward Achieved at the Pace of Chollima

Seventy-year-long history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea records the one of building a self-sufficient national economy from scratch.

In the difficult period after the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950 - July 1953) that reduced Korea to ashes, President Kim Il Sung, placing a firm belief in his people, unfolded a grand blueprint to carry out the line of building a self-sufficient national economy.

He advanced Juche-oriented and revolutionary lines of economic construction at every period and stage of socialist construction, including the basic line of the socialist economic construction to develop preferentially the heavy industry while simultaneously developing the light industry and agriculture. And he continuously visited factories, enterprises and cooperative farms so as to kindle the flames of Chollima movement and sweep the whole country with great revolutionary upsurge, thus bringing about rapid development in socialist construction.

Chairman Kim Jong Il made tireless, painstaking efforts to bring the President's grand plan into reality. He put forth a revolutionary policy on speed campaign, a basic form of socialist construction which incorporates the Juche idea and the idea of continuous revolution, and energetically led the grand socialist construction to make an epoch-making turn in the country's economic development and the improvement of the people's living standards.

In the course of following the path of building a self-sufficient national economy advanced by the President and the Chairman, the DPRK adorned its chronicles of socialist construction with miracles and innovations.

In the 1950s it eliminated the aftermath of war in less than three years,

The Korean people waged vigorous campaigns for postwar reconstruction and socialist transformation of production relations

The Chollima era when victorious achievements of self-reliance were made

Kim Il Sung seeing *Kumsong*, a diesel locomotive engine newly manufactured at the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Factory [May Juche 64 (1975)]

Material and technological foundations for socialism were laid in the heavy and light industries, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy

carried out socialist transformation of the relations of production and established the socialist system, and developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state based on solid foundations for industrialization. It was turned into a socialist industrial state in the 1960s by creating a self-sufficient and modern industry and hastening the all-round technological reconstruction of the national economy in a short period of 14 years.

While consolidating the successes of industrialization and putting the technical revolution onto a new higher stage, it pushed ahead with the efforts to solidify material and technological foundations of socialism and put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing.

As a result, a large-scale ore-dressing plant with ten million-ton capacity was built, the West Sea Barrage erected across the 8km-long rough sea, and a large oxygen plant and a 10 000-ton press manufactured in the 1980s, thus effecting a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction and powerfully manifesting the might of the self-sufficient national economy.

The DPRK's independent economy, which makes a great contribution to the economic development and the improvement of the people's livelihood by relying on local resources and technology, serves as the lasting foundations for building a socialist power.

Article: Kim Son Gyong

West Sea Barrage built across the 8km-long sea

Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il visiting the construction site of the West Sea Barrage [September Juche 74 (1985)]

Such monumental edifices as the Kwangbok Street, Pyongyang Underground and May Day Stadium were built

Kim Jong Il appreciating vinalon cotton at the February 8 Vinalon Complex [January Juche 100 (2011)]

A Turn Made in the Building of a Powerful Socialist Country

In the mid-1990s the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was exposed to hard ordeals unprecedented in history.

At the time when it was dynamically advancing socialist construction under the unfurled banner of independence in the worldwide political upheavals, the DPRK was plunged into national mourning by the sudden death of President Kim Il Sung, and it suffered natural disasters for consecutive years. Availing themselves of it, the hostile forces went to extremes in their anti-DPRK manoeuvres.

Despite the grave situation, the DPRK firmly safeguarded the socialist country, the most important legacy bequeathed by the President and laid the lasting foundations for the prosperity of the country and happiness of the people from one century into the next, because it held in high esteem the great leader Kim Jong Il as Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK.

With the unshakeable will that the military might of a country represents its national strength and the security of the country and the people can be defended only by building up the army, Chairman Kim Jong Il formulated the mode of Songun politics based on the great Juche idea, consolidated the Korean People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technologically, and ceaselessly strengthened the self-defence capabilities of the country.

The Chairman ushered in a heyday of prosperity by continuing endless journey of field guidance with his iron will and super-human energy.

He devoted his painstaking efforts to revitalizing the country's economy as required by the new century. Thanks to his leadership major factories and enterprises across the country kindled the fierce flames of bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge and waged vigorous campaigns to go beyond the cutting edge, so solid material foundations were laid.

Along with brilliant achievements in science and technology, the Juche-based systems of producing iron, fertilizer and vinalon based on domestically-available materials and fuel were established.

Under the guidance of Kim Jong Il the DPRK laid firm foundations for drastically developing the country's agriculture and light industry and made great strides in land administration.

Amid the vigorous campaign launched to implement the policy of an agricultural revolution advanced by the Chairman great successes were achieved in seed improvement, potato farming, two-crop farming and soybean farming. Overall farmland of the country was realigned as befitting the land of socialist Korea and gravitational waterways built, thus bringing about a radical turn

By consolidating independence and Juche character of the national economy in the face of the imperialist manoeuvres to isolate and stifle it, the DPRK laid solid foundations for producing Juche iron, vinalon and fertilizer

in the agricultural development.

Modern light industry factories were newly built and previous ones renovated in all parts of the country.

Indeed, sagacious leadership of Chairman Kim Jong Il guaranteed the DPRK to constantly maintain the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence and adorn its course of development with proud victories.

Article: Jong Ki Sang

Land realignment project was carried out to turn the fields of the country into standardized ones

Taegyedo Reclaimed Tideland

Kim Jong Il looking at new-type CNC machine tools [December Juche 99 (2010)]

Kim Jong Il giving field guidance at the Pyongyang Textile Mill [July Juche 98 (2009)]

Kim Jong Il looking round the second goods show at Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 [July Juche 100 (2011)]

Thanks to the people-oriented policy of the DPRK government light industry factories, socialist streets, and bases for cultural and leisure activities are built all across the country to contribute to the people's material life and well-being

Kim Jong Un giving field guidance at Kumsong Tractor Factory [November Juche 106 (2017)]

Translating People's Dreams and Ideals into Reality

The glorious course of development travelled by Juche Korea, adorning its decades with proud victory, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, keeps developing, as it holds up the respected Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un at its highest post.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un has unfolded a magnificent blueprint for building a powerful country and illuminated the path for consolidating the national strength, and continues his tireless and energetic journey of field guidance.

His seasoned and outstanding leadership serves as a key factor that made the DPRK achieve lots of epoch-making and great achievements successively in recent years.

The Supreme Leader has defined that single-hearted unity and invincible military might plus the industrial revolution in the new century together make a powerful socialist country, and roused the people across the country to build a sci-tech power and economic giant.

Amid the drive for prioritizing science and technology and treasuring talents, the ranks of scientists and technicians as well as intelligent workers are ever-growing, and brisk campaigns to go beyond the cutting edge and conduct mass technical innovations are giving spurs to the effort to make the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientific. And Juche-oriented and modern production systems relying on locally available raw and other materials and science and technology are established, and model production bases in the era of the knowledge economy built across the country.

The land of the country is assuming a new appearance along with grand nature-remaking projects including tideland reclamation, construction of power stations and waterways, and forest restoration.

Thanks to the benevolent and all-embracing politics administered by the Supreme Leader, who takes warm care of all the people and gives the highest and absolute priority to their interests, the history of respecting and loving the people continues on this land and people's dreams and ideals are being realized.

Along with the growing state and social interest in education, the universal 12-year compulsory education was introduced, a system of learning for all the people established and great temples and centres for disseminating the latest science and technology set up across the country.

Modern and comprehensive medical establishments sprang up, ensuring that people enjoy more medical benefits, and a nationwide medical service system was established as befitting a civilized state.

Light industry factories built thanks to the Republic's policy of providing its people with more affluent and cultured life are turning out high-quality goods, and a new history of the country turning into "gold mountains," "gold fields" and "gold seas" is being created.

The Supreme Leader cherishes the opinion that people's laughter is the driving force of socialism and the criteria for national strength, and it is the powerful socialist country reverberating with people's laughter of happiness.

According to this, in recent years alone new streets, villages, schools, orphanages, holiday camps, sanatoria and pleasure grounds mushroomed throughout the country. The Rason area and the regions along the Tuman River in North Hamgyong Province that had been severely hit by natural disasters resounded with laughter and singing of the people.

As the leadership of the respected Kim Jong Un is just scientific and reasonable, the long-cherished desire of the Korean people to build a powerful socialist country is being translated into brilliant reality.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho

The Korean people are giving full play to the great dynamic force of science and technology and the spirit of self-reliance and development so as to make leaps forward and innovations in all the sectors of economic construction

Bases for people's cultural and leisure activities are built splendidly

Medical establishments are built for the people to enjoy
the benefits of free medical treatment

Dwelling houses are provided to people by state free of charge

Kim Jong Un visiting the State Academy of Sciences [January Juche 103 (2014)]

The universal 11-year compulsory education, the first of its kind in the world, was enforced in 1972 and the universal 12-year compulsory education in 2014. The DPRK is now arousing state interest in education and increasing investment in placing education on a scientific, IT and modern basis.

Sci-Tech Complex, a centre for disseminating science and technology for all the people

Kim Il Sung meeting with Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, advisor to the Coalition for the National Democratic Movement in south Korea [March Juche 78 (1989)]

Kim Jong Il signing the North-South Joint Declaration [June Juche 89 (2000)]

For Realizing the Cause of National Reunification

The 70-year-long history of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that of the protracted struggle to put an end to the tragic national division forced by outside forces and achieve the country's reunification.

With the end of World War II, foreign troops marched into Korea, which was neither a war criminal state nor a defeated nation, and stayed in its northern and southern parts, thus giving rise to the issue of Korea's reunification.

When it was founded in September Juche 37 (1948), the DPRK made public the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country and the accomplishment of the country's reunification by the Korean nation's own efforts as a policy of the government. Afterwards, it put forth lines and policies for national reunification reflecting the nation's demand and desire for independence at every period and stage of its development and directed continuous efforts to carry them out.

Thanks to the proactive efforts by the Republic that raised independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the fundamental principle to be kept constantly in the struggle for the country's reunification and strove to settle it as the fighting principle common to the nation, the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement was made public in July Juche 61 (1972).

In order to advance vigorously the reunification movement by the concerted efforts of the whole nation and achieve reunification of a federal style in conformity with the specific situation of the Korean peninsula, it made strenuous efforts to implement the ten-point programme for the great unity of the whole nation and the plan of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, all put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

According to the Republic's policies for the country and nation and magnanimous practice, the reunification movement of the country developed into an all-people patriotic one in the 1980s and the 1990s, and it attained a upswing entering the 2000s.

In June Juche 89 (2000) a north-south summit was held in Pyongyang for the first time in the history of national division and the June 15 Joint Declaration adopted. This marked a watershed in promoting the inter-Korean relations to a new,

The DPRK government sent relief materials to flood victims in south Korea in Juche 73 (1984)

Nationwide movement was launched to put an end to national division by outside forces and achieve the country's reunification without fail

Vigorous struggle was conducted to defend the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration and implement the October 4 Declaration to open up a new era of independent reunification, peace and prosperity

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un signing the Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula and exchanging documents with President Moon Jae In [April Juche 107 (2018)]

higher stage of development and accelerating the reunification movement.

Amid the fervent atmosphere for reconciliation, unity and reunification sweeping the country, the October 4 Declaration, the action programme of the June 15 Joint Declaration, was adopted in Juche 96 (2007) and the roads and railways which had been cut for over half a century were relinked and the aspiration of all the Korean people became firmly oriented to reunification.

The reunification movement to implement the June 15 Joint Declaration and October 4 Declaration developed into an all-people movement, embracing broad masses from every walk of life in the north, south and abroad, and the anti-reunification conservative forces could never check their vigorous advance, however persistent and pernicious their moves might be.

The DPRK, which has made painstaking efforts to improve the inter-Korean relations, achieve national reconciliation and unity and create a peaceful climate on the Korean peninsula, is witnessing a fresh turn thanks to Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un's patriotic intention and will to vigorously advance the inter-Korean relations and write a new chapter in the history of national reunification through the concerted effort of the Korean nation.

Last April the third north-south summit and talks were held and the historic Panmunjom Declaration was adopted, followed by the fourth inter-Korean summit and talks in May. These events opened up a new era of national reconciliation and unity, peace and prosperity.

The DPRK will achieve the historic cause of reunifying the country under the principle of national independence, as declared in the June 15 Joint Declaration and reaffirmed in the Panmunjom Declaration.

Article: Jong Ki Sang

During the 23rd Winter Olympics held in south Korea the Samjiyon Orchestra gave an excellent performance reflecting the ardent wish of the people in the north, and Taekwon-Do practitioners of the north and the south staged a joint exhibition, displaying the mettle and courage of the Korean nation

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un meeting President Moon Jae In again and talking with him [May Juche 107 (2018)]

Sportspersons of the north and south of Korea jointly entering the opening ceremony of the 23rd Winter Olympics held in Phyongchang of south Korea, preceded by the One Korea flag

Kim Il Sung meeting heads of state and government and delegations of foreign countries [April Juche 76 (1987)]

Maintaining the Ideals of Independence, Peace and Friendship

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently maintained its external policy based on the ideals of independence, peace and friendship and made a great stride in the development of international relations for building a new, independent and peaceful world.

President Kim Il Sung, who put forward independence, peace and friendship as the basic ideals of foreign policy, clarified for the first time in history that complete equality based on independence constitutes the basis of relations between countries and led the government of the DPRK to adhere to independence in foreign relations, safeguard global peace and strengthen friendship and unity.

Chairman Kim Jong Il, in the harsh circumstances and complicated international situations, held up high the banner of independence, banner of socialism, powerfully propelled the advance of international socialist movement, and strengthened the ties and solidarity with the progressive peoples of the world, thus exalting the external prestige of the Republic.

The DPRK, in its 70-year history, has established diplomatic relations with foreign countries, always based on its independent view and judgment, and made clear its official stand in dealing with matters arising in the international arena.

As it maintains independence in working out external policies and settling international issues, never tolerates any attempts to either violate or infringe upon the country's sovereignty, however trifle they may be, and resolutely copes with them, the DPRK has consolidated its international profile and solidarity.

It has conducted active foreign activities aimed at further promoting friendly and cooperative relations between socialist countries, strengthening unity of non-aligned countries, and safeguarding global peace and security, thus making a tangible contribution to advancing the cause of global independence.

Kim Il Sung talking with Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the State Council of the Cuban Republic [March Juche 75 (1986)]

Kim Il Sung posing for a photo with Iosif Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [August Juche 66 (1977)]

Kim Il Sung meeting Jimmy Carter, former President of the USA [June Juche 83 (1994)]

Kim Jong Il having an amicable talk with Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China [June Juche 72 (1983)]

Kim Jong Il looking round the Tower of Liberation with President V. V. Putin of Russian Federation [July Juche 89 (2000)]

In the grim period when the international socialist movement was experiencing severe frustration the DPRK waged a powerful struggle to defend and advance the cause of socialism and thus encouraged the revolutionary peoples in their struggle to rebuild socialism.

Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un, brilliantly carrying forward the Juche-based stand and the principle of independence which the President and the Chairman regarded as their guiding principles in foreign relations and maintained throughout their life, conducts energetic external activities to raise the DPRK's prestige and international profile.

The Supreme Leader held the DPRK-US summit and talks in Singapore on June 12 this year for the first time in history, recording it as an epoch-making event in achieving peace on the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world.

The joint statement of the Singapore summit served as a historic declaration of the unshakeable will of the DPRK to stimulate peace, prosperity and security of the Korean peninsula and the rest of the world, and a milestone in bringing a brighter future and hope to mankind aspiring after peace and prosperity.

The DPRK will strive to unite with the peoples of all the countries who champion independence, safeguard regional peace and security and realize global peace by adhering to the ideals of independence, peace and friendship as the guideline in external activities.

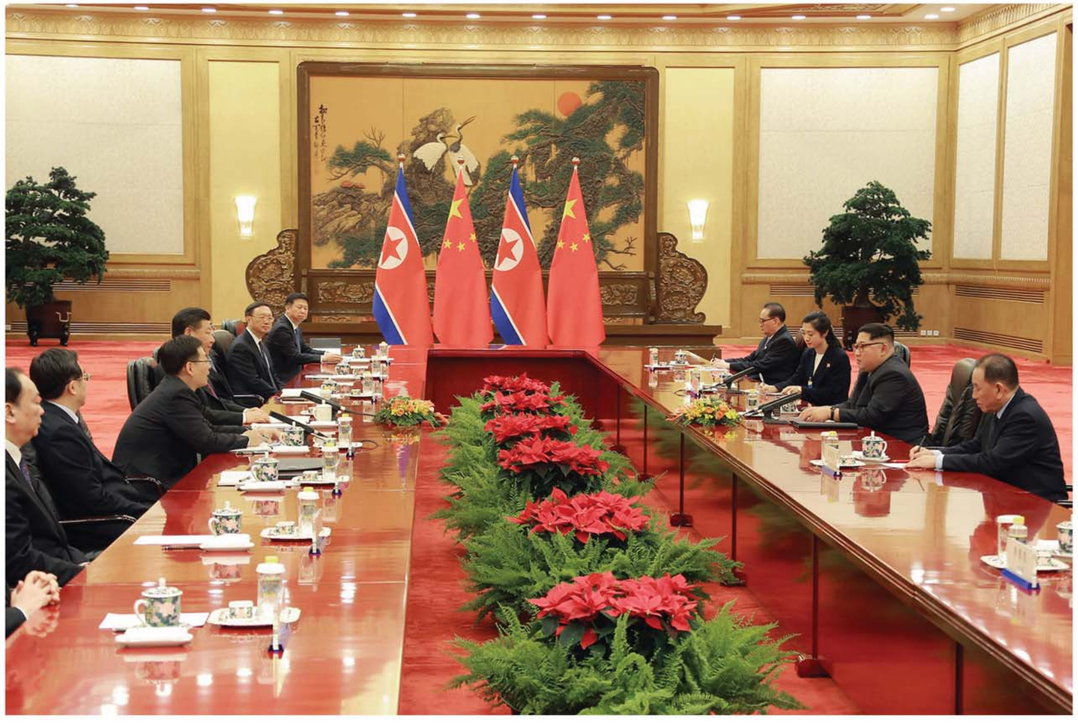
Article: Kim Jong

Kim Jong Il meeting Madeleine K. Albright, US State Secretary [October Juche 89 (2000)]

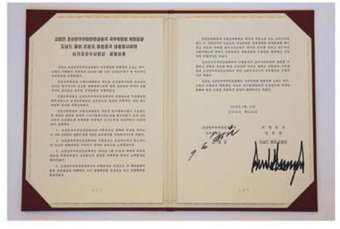
Kim Jong Il meeting EU's high-ranking officials' delegation [May Juche 90 (2001)]

Kim Jong Il meeting President Choummaly Sayasone of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [September Juche 100 (2011)]

Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, meeting and talking with Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China [March Juche 107 (2018)]



Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, meeting and talking with Donald J. Trump, President of the United States of America [June Juche 107 (2018)]



Chairman Kim Jong Un and President Donald J. Trump signing the joint statement of the Singapore summit [June Juche 107 (2018)]

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BACK COVER: Night sky of Pyongyang aglow with fireworks
Photo: Kim Song Chol

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